

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -Sax.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 225 Broadway, opposite

Metropolitan Hotel.—ENTERTAINING, DANCING, AC.—

YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE FUTURE THEATRE.

TORY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, 21 B'way.—Sax.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—Professor Wink-

MAN'S EVENING OF MYSTERY AND VISIONS, SECOND ST., AC.

MONTELLER'S OPERA HOUSE, 37 and 39 B'way.—

MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING, FANTOMAS, AC.—THE

FARROW ST.

HOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—ENTERTAINING

MINSTRELS.—BROADWAY, BROADWAY AND FULTON STS.

NEW YORK MUSICAL ACADEMY, 615 Broadway.—

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Sax.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH

WAR.

STEREOTYPED SCHOOL OF ART.—Corner of

Grand and Crosby streets.

New York, Sunday, November 5, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily

Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Year Ending

May 1, 1865.

Name of Paper

Herald.....\$1,095,000

Times.....568,150

Tribune.....252,000

Evening Post.....169,427

World.....100,000

Sun.....151,079

Express.....90,548

New York Herald.....\$1,095,000

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....871,230

THE NEWS.

The steamships Mariposa, Captain Howes, and J. K.

Barnes, Captain Morton, from New Orleans; the Varuna,

Captain Whitehurst, from Savannah, and the Enterprise,

Captain Eldridge, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived in

this port yesterday. Besides these arrived, from

various foreign and domestic ports, four ships, right

bark, fourteen brig and twenty-nine schooners, making

altogether a fleet of fifty-nine vessels. Sixteen ocean

steamships cleared yesterday.

The government of Great Britain having been officially

notified on the 17th of March last of the intention of our

government to terminate the Canadian Reciprocity

treaty, and only twelve months' notice for such termina-

tion being required, the Secretary of the Treasury has

instructed his subordinate officers that the treaty will cease

to operate on the 17th of next March.

The new Pacific naval fleet, consisting of the steam-

ships Vanderbilt, Tuscarora, Shamokin and Powhatan, and

the double-turreted Monitor Monadnock, sailed from

Fortress Monroe on Thursday last for San Francisco,

via St. Thomas, West Indies.

Political and social affairs in Mississippi appear to be

in a troubled and somewhat threatening condition. Col-

lisions attended with fatal results in some cases have

occurred in different portions of the State between the

white inhabitants and the colored troops and their negro

friends. The soldiers and negroes at Vicksburg have

held meetings and resolved to defend themselves. The

Legislature has memorialized the President to remove

the national troops from the State, and Governor Humph-

reys in a proclamation has called for the organization of

the State militia. It would seem, however, that Mr.

Humphreys is acting without authority; for, although he

was elected Governor, Mr. Sharkey, the Provisional

Governor, was yesterday informed, by a telegram from

Secretary Seward, that the President expects him to

continue to act as Governor until otherwise ordered.

It will be remembered that Provisional Governor Perry,

of South Carolina, was some time ago similarly in-

structed.

Interesting details of the proceedings of the Georgia

Convention, the prominent points of which have already

been briefly noticed in our columns, together with in-

teresting facts relating to the feeling, personal history and

antecedents of the members, are given in our Millen-

nium correspondence. Though a majority of these gen-

tlemen were in one way and another implicated in the

rebellion, none of them were among the secession lead-

ers, and it is not surprising that they have renewed their al-

liance to the national government in the best faith, and

are determined hereafter to give it their undivided sup-

port. There were exciting discussions over the im-

mortal to the President for the pardon of Jeff. Davis and

on the subject of repudiating the debt of the State in-

curred to assist the rebellion.

A petition to Secretary Seward is circulating in Bos-

ton, and has already received the signatures of some of the

largest ship owners of that city, praying him not to press

our claims on the British government for the depredations

of the Anglo-rebel pirates. The petition states that when

England becomes involved in war, which cannot be far

distant, the position which her government has taken in

regard to the fitting out of rebel pirates, if allowed to

stand as a precedent, will give us such an advantage

that we can, by furnishing privateers for her adversary, in-

flict on her commerce damage a hundred times greater

than she has allowed to be inflicted on ours.

It is said that a War Department order mustering out

of service about a hundred additional generals of volun-

teers will shortly be issued.

As will be recollected, General Howard, Commissioner

of the Freedmen's Bureau, some time ago instructed his

subordinates to make the necessary arrangements for a

relocation to the former owners of lands and other prop-

was agreed upon at meetings of the Quarantine and Health Commissioners held yesterday. Other vigorous measures to prevent the disease getting into the city have also been decided on, including a thorough system of internal sanitary operations. We give this morning some interesting facts relative to our previous violations from the cholera and in regard to the proper means for averting it.

An only two days now intervene between this and the eventual occasion of our election, we give this morning as complete a list of the nominations for the various offices in this city of the different parties as it is possible to obtain, as also some interesting items connected therewith. The registering of voters continued to go on pretty briskly throughout the city yesterday, notwithstanding the storm. One chance is still left for the slow coaches who wish to be able to deposit their ballots on Tuesday, as the boards of registry will be in session again to-morrow.

The Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution yesterday recommending the citizens to vote against paying the State bounty tax next year, on the ground that such a course would render taxation on this county oppressive. The county's share of the debt is about ten millions five hundred thousand dollars, which the Board are of the opinion it will be better to pay in a number of years than in one.

Captain Howes, of the British bark Susan Jane, which arrived here on Friday evening, furnishes us with a detailed account of his reasons of the officers and crew of the bark Stairs, Captain Harriman, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on the 23d of October, as noticed in the Herald of the 29th ult. During the night of the 23d, after her abandonment, there was an explosion on board the Stairs, and she immediately disappeared beneath the waves. She was loaded with coal, and was bound from Boston, N. S., for Boston. On the 15th of October an unknown brig and on the 16th a deeply laden bark, both in a considerably damaged condition, were seen by the board the Susan Jane.

Captain Howes, of the steamship Mariposa, reports passing on the 29th ult. a vessel of about three hundred tons, bottom up; on the 30th, a bark with mainmast gone; on the 31st, portions of the masts and rigging of a wreck, and on the 3d inst., off Abaco, a brig standing in shore, with a wreck in tow.

The captain and crew of the British bark Stairs, from Cardenas for this city, with a cargo of sugar, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on the 28th ult., arrived here yesterday on board the bark C. K. Rosenbury, Captain Crowell, by which vessel they were rescued.

Judge Garvin, of the Superior Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the case of William Allen versus the Mexican General Ortega, granting the motion for a vacation of the order of arrest of the General, who was accordingly released.

A large democratic meeting was held last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. This was the final great rally of the party before the day of contest, Tuesday next. The meeting was not equal in proportions to the previous rally of the party a few weeks ago, nor to that of the republican rally of Friday night; yet, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Academy was well filled, and a good deal of enthusiasm marked the proceedings. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. George T. Curtis, John Van Buren and Montgomery Blair.

A four ball clam game of billiards, for one thousand dollars aside, fifteen hundred points up, the contestants being Mr. Dudley Kavanagh and Moss. Carme, was played last night at Irving Hall, in the presence of a crowded assemblage of spectators, and resulted in the success of Mr. Kavanagh, he scoring the fifteen hundred points on his sixteenth run to his opponent's thirteen hundred and thirty-nine.

On the 19th of May, 1864, policeman George W. Duran was shot and killed on the corner of Second avenue and Sixty-third street, while endeavoring to arrest a man named John Connolly. A man known as John Connolly, alias Cahill, was at the time arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, but was discharged for want of evidence. Very recently a man named Thomas Hart, who had been arrested on charges of grand larceny and felonious assault, stated that certain persons were very desirous of getting him out of the way, as Cahill had confessed the murder to him. This led to search for Cahill, who had disappeared from the city, and, after much travel, labor and maneuvering on the part of detectives, he was found keeping a drinking shop in Columbus, Ohio, arrested and brought on here, where he arrived on Friday night. Yesterday an examination of the matter took place before Justice Cahill, and, after considerable testimony had been taken, Cahill and Connolly were both committed to the Tombs, the former on suspicion of being the person who fired the fatal shot and the latter as an accessory.

A young Prussian, of very insinuating manners and possessed of extensive accomplishments, whose real name is said to be Francis Stabenow, but who has represented himself as the Count Dolna, and has also, it is said, been known by various aliases, was yesterday arrested at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where, as well as at other establishments both here and in other Northern cities, he had lived and furnished in the style, on charge of being both a swindler and a deserter from one of the regular regiments of our national army. In his possession when arrested were found a large number of photographs of his lady friends, with accompanying notes, and different articles which it is said were about a year and a half ago stolen from the real Count Dolna. In Berlin, Stabenow is detained for a further examination.

Chief Masteron, of the Erie Railway police force, arrived in this city on Friday night, on board the steamship Mariposa, from New Orleans, having in custody Alfred A. Jones, charged with the late depredations in the Erie Railway Company's office.

A western bound passenger train on the Erie Railroad which had switched off on the other track to take water was run into on Friday night, near Ilampco, by an eastward bound freight train. By the collision the Rev. Mr. Romey, Methodist clergyman, of Stoughton, was killed, and an unknown man so severely injured that one of his legs had to be amputated. It is said that no other persons were injured, but the engines and a number of cars were much damaged.

The stock market was weak yesterday morning, but afterwards recovered, and closed strong. Governments were inactive. Gold was strong, and closed at 147 1/2. There was not much business done outside of Chicago yesterday, though as a general thing the markets for both foreign and domestic merchandise remained firm. Groceries were generally firm, though rather quiet. Cotton was dull and nominally lower. Petroleum was steady, but rather low quiet. Wheat was depressed by large receipts, and prices were somewhat lower. Corn was unchanged. Pork was irregular and lower. Beef was steady. Lard was moderately active at previous prices. Whiskey was higher.

ASSAULTS AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE STREETS.—Scenes of violence and gross recklessness are becoming so common in the streets of the metropolis of late, even in open daylight, that life is no longer safe in the public thoroughfares. That there is a great lack of vigilance on the part of the police is evident. If people can be assaulted and robbed in daylight, what chance of safety is there for wayfarers after nightfall? A few evenings ago a gentleman was attacked and his pocketbook stolen from him while handing two ladies into an omnibus near the Astor House, in the presence of the driver and all the hackmen on the stand. Neither policeman nor civilian made the least effort to prevent the outrage or arrest the perpetrator. On Wednesday last a gentleman was knocked down and brutally beaten at ten o'clock in the forenoon, his watch and money taken, in a frequented part of Ninth avenue. We call the attention of the Police Commissioners to these two special cases, though there are many more, no doubt, which have not been reported. There is another fruitful cause of danger to life in the streets, and that is the furious driving of the butcher boys. We saw one of these chaps the other day drive up Broadway, near Union square, in the midst of a crowd, at a rate that would not discredit the Fashion Coach, while a policeman stood coolly on the sidewalk looking at the young charioteer's dangerous feat. Such things would not be permitted in any other city in the world, and with our large and expensive police force they need not occur here if the latter attend to their duty.

The Prospect of Restoring the Planting Interests of the South.

The information coming to us daily, from different and reliable sources in the South, shows that the prospect of restoring the planting interests of that blighted section is very promising. To use a common colloquial expression, "things are looking up." The wise reconstruction policy of President Johnson is having the happiest effect upon the late paralyzed industrial pursuits of the South, and restoration in these is keeping pace with the progress in political matters. This is seen in every portion of the Southern States, but particularly in those parts which are most accessible to commerce, as along the Atlantic border and the banks of the Mississippi. The vast commerce that has been revived between this city and the South within a month or two, as well as between the great cities of the Northwest and that region, indicates returning prosperity.

A great deal has to be done, however, before the South can be restored to its former prosperous condition. And at the present time planters need the assistance of capital to purchase stock and implements for cultivation, and to restore their gin houses, plantation buildings and fences, the greater part of which have been destroyed during the war. Along the Mississippi river, too, the levees need repairing, for the cotton crop would be in danger of inundation. In fact, the planters in many parts would hardly venture to plant unless the levees be repaired.

An extensive planter in Carroll parish, Louisiana, who recently left this city to prepare his plantation for cultivation the coming season, found more than one-third of the negroes he formerly owned had returned, and others were returning to their old home. At the commencement of the war he had several hundred. Many of the able-bodied men had been taken for the armies; the rest had been driven away or had left voluntarily. They were scattered about, some within the federal and others within the rebel lines. Numbers died and some sought refuge under the Freedmen's Bureau. They all have had a hard and an instructive experience. They come back begging to be employed and provided for. This gentleman says he expects to have within a month or so two-thirds of his old hands back again. He thinks one-third have perished. He has supplied them with provisions, and proposes to make a contract with them by the year as farm servants are hired in the Old World. They are delighted with having a home again and the prospect before them, and he believes that most of them have learned by sad experience to value his offer and will serve him faithfully.

This case is an example of many others, indeed we might say of most others, as regards the planters and negroes of the South. It is true the gentleman we refer to is kind and considerate, a good business man and manager, and understands negro character well. But it is the same with nearly all the old planters. There are a few exceptional cases of stupidity and brutality among the former masters; but they are rare and chiefly among strangers who do not understand or care for the negro. Most of the masters desire to employ their former slaves and to treat them well, if they can do so—if they be not prevented or hampered by arbitrary restrictions of the government or interference of the little martinet, over-officious and trading agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. And the negroes will soon learn to know they must work for their living as poor white people have to do. In truth, they are fast learning this, as appears from their return to the old plantation homes. Such is the prospect, looking at the disposition and necessities of both the planters and negroes.

But two things are needed. First, there must be no unnecessary interference by the government with the industrial pursuits of the South and individual action. Second, it is necessary to have capital to replace the stock and to restore the gin houses, buildings, implements and fences, destroyed by the war. The first rests with the government. And, notwithstanding the crazy radicals in Congress, we have no doubt there will be found sufficient practical good sense in that body to remove whatever difficulties exist. The President will be able, we think, to carry out his policy in this respect as in the restoration of the political status of the Southern States.

Supplying capital must depend upon the North, and upon this city in a great degree. Upon this subject we will quote the language of a letter before us from a former rich Louisiana cotton planter and a prominent man in the rebel government. He says: "Those who were inclined to commence planting again are generally without means to restock and supply their plantations. I am one of that number. With means I think I could plant cotton, at present prices, with success; but I have nothing but my lands left." If I could make a satisfactory arrangement with a capitalist I would leave the land and give all my time to planting. This is the fact, not only in the individual case of this gentleman, but to a great extent throughout the South. He expresses himself modestly about the chance of success, but at the same time shows his confidence. Looking at the price of cotton, and what it must be for some time to come, we are disposed to think that the investment of capital in planting would prove very successful. Profitable and safe terms could be made with the owners of plantations. They understand the business, and would give their earnest and personal attention to it. With all that can be done the next year, it is not likely more than a third of the crop of 1860 could be raised. Cotton would remain, therefore, near its present price. Carroll parish raised in 1860 seventy-three thousand bales. No one supposes it possible to raise more than half, or much more than half, that amount the coming year. The same causes and reasons apply in a great measure to other cotton growing districts. From these facts it may be seen what an excellent prospect there is for those who invest in the business.

We do not refer here to the question in its general bearing upon the trade of the whole country, the revenue and the pacification and future progress of the South. This must be apparent to the most common understanding, and needs no argument. On the whole, the planting and industrial interests of the Southern States, as well as the restoration of harmony between the negroes and their former masters, look promising, if a helping hand from the North be extended, and if a wise non-

intervention policy on the part of the government be pursued.

Our Claims on England—Our Rights Under Well Established National Law. A war with Great Britain, in consequence of the official refusal of that nation through Lord Russell to repair the injuries done our commerce by the Alabama, is not beyond the bounds of possibility. A city journal, supposed to be inspired by secret information derived from the Department of State, has within the last few days admitted as much. A war with that country, while it would prove perfectly ruinous to its commercial interests, and very probably induce its bankruptcy, would also be very undesirable and disadvantageous to us, considering the heavy war debt which already presses upon our industry and resources.

In this condition of things it may be well worth considering what other steps may be taken which would be as effectual, give us immediate indemnity and throw the responsibility of a war upon the aggressors themselves—a moral disadvantage to them, which would inevitably lead to their humiliation when superadded to other and material causes.

One of these steps or measures is the resort to the law of retribution or reprisals, known and practised as long ago as the time of the Romans, and still recognized everywhere. The principle is this: "If a nation refuses to repair or give satisfaction for an injury, the injured party may seize things belonging to the wrong doer and apply them to his own use, until he is paid the amount that is due, with damages; or he may detain them as a security until full satisfaction is given." This is a well established right, and to put it in force letters of reprisal may be granted to those persons who have suffered the injury. Grotius, Vattel and Ammi fully treat of this right and acknowledge its existence.

In 1753 the King of Prussia availed himself of it by seizing the debts of English merchants within his kingdom to make some of his subjects whole, in consequence of the outrages committed on their property by English privateers.

The States of the United Provinces in 1783 seized in the same way some Venetian vessels to compensate their citizens for claims against the Venetian republic.

In 1796 the King of Spain directed the seizure of English property in that country as an indemnity for the illegal detention of the Spanish frigate Minerva. There are also some cases in point in French history made against the same aggressors. So that the British government must be quite familiar with the application of the principle. Indeed, they may read their own history to some advantage on this subject.

In 1662, in the time of the Commonwealth, Cromwell, afterwards Protector, issued to English merchants letters of reprisal for damages done them by the Dutch, and on their reimbursement proffered a return of the balance. They will also discover both in the famous treaty of Utrecht and that of the Pyrenees that the right of reprisals was fully admitted.

But if we do not choose to resort to this national and legal remedy we have still another, which is purely of a peaceful character.

It is to adopt the measure of non-intercourse, as we have several times done before in cases arising from much less provocation. We may say with perfect propriety to Great Britain, "If you decline doing us justice we will no longer trade with you." This would be the heaviest blow we could inflict upon her. Her best customer at this moment is our own country. She essentially needs our cotton and tobacco, as well as our cereals and provisions. She is now flooding us with her manufactures, does nearly all our carrying trade, and constantly draws immense sums in gold from us. To deprive her of these advantages and this support would be to impoverish her, seriously injure her merchants, manufacturers and banks, lessen her revenues, and even endanger her solvency.

It is, then, our obvious and convenient policy to resort to this measure without the necessity of firing a gun. There is British property enough in this port and city to cover all our losses by the Alabama liable to immediate seizure under this law, and the reprisal would be in effect "sharp, short and decisive."

This indemnity in hand would go a great way to prepare us for an encounter if it should come; but we are inclined to the opinion that the people of Great Britain would much prefer to come fairly to terms than lose their best customers, and the merchants and bankers would rather continue to draw their millions of gold from us week after week, than run the risk of deprivation and insolvency. And although the immediate effect of non-intercourse upon ourselves would be the suspension of our trade with England, it would give an immense start to that between us and all other foreign nations, so that our customs revenue would be but little affected. But if it were, we should start at once sending gold abroad, and it would accumulate here rapidly, and become so much cheaper, as to make it more available than ever for the payment of interest on our national securities. In either case the result would be about the same.

It would be, in fact, much cheaper for us to buy a few millions of gold from our own miners, in case it became necessary, than to incur another immense war debt, when we have at hand an easy remedy, recognized by all nations, well known to the British ministry and particularly applicable to this very case.

INTERESTING TO REBEL BONDHOLDERS.—Certain English financiers are just now agitating an odd question. They suppose that if a rogue steals an honest man's watch and buys a dozen shirts with it that the honest man when he recovers his watch is the "successor" of the rogue and can be sued for the shirts. They propose to apply this notion to the case of the United States and that great rogue the Southern confederacy. Having smashed the rogue, we, they say, are the "successor," and must pay his debts. Doubting the reasonableness of this conclusion, very properly, they have applied to "Mr. Fleming, Q. C.," to give them his opinion on it. The learned Fleming, having considered the matter with much anxious musing, has assured the financiers that they are quite right. We would advise them before they go any further to consider the two recent letters on this topic of President Johnson—one to the Governor of North Carolina, the other to the Governor of Georgia. Those letters are from a man who can tell more about that subject, without any anxiety at all, than Fleming can after puzzling his brains with the most exquisite intellectual torture.

THE CHOLERA—NEEDLESS ALARM IN RELATION TO THE ATLANTA.

The best answer to all the attempts to make a sensation and frighten people with cholera stories is a simple statement of the facts in the case of the Atlanta. The first fact is that she is an emigrant ship. The pestilence has not come to us in the ordinary course of commercial interchange. It has not come on any first class passenger ship, although such are constantly plying between our ports and the region in which the cholera rages. Another fact is that the cholera, though on the Atlanta, has only touched one class of passengers—those in the steerage. The ship had fifty cabin passengers and five hundred and four in the steerage.

The truth, then, simply is that the cholera so called has broken out in the steerage of an English emigrant ship—a place in which the largest number of passengers that ever cross the sea are crowded like cattle on the way to market. It is even an exceptionally bad passage; for the ship does not come straight from her starting place to this port in the ordinary time. Her machinery got out of order. She stopped at a French port to have it repaired, and she has been out altogether thirty-four days. Add the discomforts, then, of an unusually long voyage to the ordinarily bad condition of a steerage passenger, and we find an abundant explanation for unusual mortality. Bad or insufficient water and food, an overlong stay in the fetid atmosphere of the steerage, and the fright of the ignorant passengers at the mere fact of touching at a French port—all these are what constitute the "cholera" on the Atlanta.

The mortality on the Atlanta is merely unusually great for an emigrant ship. It is not "terrible." Twenty deaths are the most reported by the worst story, and this is out of five hundred and four passengers, on a voyage of twenty-four days—less than a death a day. Does any one believe that cholera would act that way? This cholera story will have one good effect if it makes us clean up our crowded and dirty places—the "steerages" of our cities—the only places where cholera has ever done any harm. It is to be hoped that it will not stimulate timid physicians into reporting as cholera every case of doubtful intestinal disease.

THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.—A CALL FROM ARKANSAS.—From every quarter of the South its people, impoverished and exhausted by the war, are calling upon Northern and European capital and enterprise to give them a new start in the development of their boundless agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial resources. The last call before us is from Fort Smith, on the western border of Arkansas.

In the *New Era* of that town we find a glowing account of the advantages of that section of the State to actual settlers. The climate is good, the lands are rich and cheap, producing liberal crops of cotton, tobacco, hemp, corn, wheat, &c., grapes and all the fruits of the Southern, Central and Northern States. The forests are filled with fine pine, a variety of oaks, walnut, cherry, hickory, pecan and other valuable timber. It is a fine grazing country, too, and abounds in minerals and water power. Coal fully equal to that of Pittsburgh exists in abundance in the immediate vicinity of Fort Smith, which, at the head of navigation, is the commercial depot between the Mississippi and the prairies, on the line of the Arkansas. We are, in fact, just beginning to comprehend the vast resources of wealth and prosperity all over the South awaiting the development of capital and labor. In Arkansas alone there is a field in which millions of people may flourish and still have room for more.

Why cannot the enterprising spirit of our overflowing Northern cities organize in each at least one emigration company for the cheap transportation and location of settlers in these inviting regions of the South? What a vast amount of labor running to waste might thus be employed in adding to the wealth of the country and the relief of the national Treasury, and to the endless profit of all concerned.

THE CASE AND THE STEERAGES OF CITIES.—The case of the recently arrived cholera ship shows how that dreadful disease thrives. There were fifty passengers in the cabin and five hundred in the steerage, and not one of the cabin passengers was attacked, while the mortality in the steerage was serious. So it is and will be all over the world; the cleaner portions of cities and towns escape, while the poor, dirty, crowded portions suffer. The duty is, therefore, incumbent upon us to clean the steerage of our cities—back alleys, tenement houses and all. The cabins are already comparatively safe.

THE ELECTION OF GENERAL SLOCUM.—The clamor raised against General Slocum ought to elect him. He was off at the seat of war, fighting bravely for his country, while his present slanderers were making money out of whiskey speculations and trading upon the sufferings of the republic. Now that General Slocum is running for office he is assailed by the low, vulgar politicians with charges of cotton stealing and infamous comparisons to Benedict Arnold. We believe that there is chivalry, patriotism and self-respect enough in the people of New York to elect General Slocum, if for no other reason than to rebuke these political buffoons.

THE NEW RING IN ACTIVE OPERATION.—Ben Wood has got his new ring fully organized and in active operation. The Tammany men are reported as selling out their candidates in his favor. The rump of the Citizens' Association are running bogus candidates, to divide and weaken the opposition to his election. Thurlow Weed, the whiskey brave, and the Tribune pliers and wharves elite are helping him all they can, on the principle that silence gives consent. If Ben Wood is successful these are the members of his new ring who must be thanked and paid for it.

HOW'S CAME CAME.—This splendid European circus company will appear to-morrow in Brooklyn, for the first time, at the corner of Fulton and DeKalb avenues, and will give two performances daily for a short time. The company is composed of one hundred male and female performers, an admirable band of brass, four clowns, and a band of Bedouin Arabs, who are reported to be the finest acrobats in the world. In addition to these we have a den full of ferocious lions, which will be entered by the famous lion tamer, Crockett, from Astley's London Amphitheatre. This strong combination will display itself in the streets of Brooklyn to-morrow, in the shape of a grand procession and tableaux, in the latter of which a live lion will figure, supported by a group of beautiful women, in extreme *de rigueur*, in a splendid triumphal chariot. This will be a great sight for "Young Brooklyn," and we presume to-morrow will be a gala day with them.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Fenian Excitement.—The Orangemen Called to Arms.—Members of the Government Fraternizing with the Fenians, &c.

Toronto, C. W., Nov. 4, 1865.
Ex-Grand Master of Orangemen Gowan has published a manifesto declaring that the Fenians are coming, and calling the Orangemen to arms.
The Orange order, the *Wideman*, has a leader declaring that it has positive information of a contemplated invasion of the provinces; that there are now six hundred armed men in Toronto; that several members of the government are fraternizing with the Fenians, and that the Premier winks at the contemplated attempt to sever the provinces from British connection.
I witnessed a company of Fenians drilling on a retired street last night.

BILLIARDS.

The Second Match Between Kavanagh and Carme—Kavanagh the Winner by One Hundred and Sixty-one Points.

The first of the series of games between these leading artists of the cue, which took place in this city October 3, was unquestionably one of